

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1869.

VOL. XVII--NO. 61.

TERMS.
THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
No attention paid to orders for the paper unless accompanied by the cash.
Advertisements will be charged \$1.50 per square of ten lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to parties who advertise by the year.
Persons sending advertisements should mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forborne and charged accordingly.
Transient advertisements must be paid for at the time of insertion.
Announcing names of candidates for office, \$5.00, cash, in all cases.
Obituary notices over five lines, charged at regular advertising rates.
All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.
Job Work, such as Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Blankets, Handbills, etc., will be executed in good style and at reasonable rates.
All letters addressed to the Proprietor will be promptly answered.
Communications, to secure insertion, must be accompanied by the name of the authors.

The Post.

Athens, Friday, Jan. 29, 1869.

Another Raid.

There is to be another raid attempted upon the Federal Treasury. Sundry people wish to do a great thing by getting up an all-nations exhibition of industry in this country, to take place in 1876, when the nation will have attained its one-hundredth birthday. These parties wish to have the exhibition take place—should it take place anywhere—in the city of Washington, a proposition supremely ridiculous when we consider its position and the trouble of getting things to that point. They also think Congress ought to vote \$1,000,000 for the purpose of helping along the plan.

France--Louis Napoleon.

France must be a happy country, according to the late speech of the Emperor Napoleon to the Legislative body. Public order having been preserved, he says "the nation is now ready to meet all the events of the future." Perhaps so, and yet there is one little event which the future has inevitably in store, which it would be interesting to know how the nation is going to meet; and that is, the removal of the Emperor himself by death. Over-confidence as to the future was always a weak spot in the Napoleonic brain, and the spot seems to grow bigger and bigger as he grows older.

No More Subsidies.

No more railroad subsidies, in money or United States Bonds, is the determined action of the House of Representatives. Lands, however, may be granted as heretofore, to aid railroads. So said the House, practically, 110 to 55, after voting down, 87 to 67, subsidies in money and bonds. In the meantime, some of the Western members are fierce upon Washington correspondents for exposing their alleged connection with railroads.

Juries--A Reform.

A bill is before the Illinois Legislature, providing, among other jury reforms, that, in the trial of all civil cases wherein juries are impeached, and such juries cannot agree upon a verdict, nine members of a jury can make up a verdict, which shall have the same effect as the unanimous verdict of the jury. In Nevada, a majority verdict in all cases, civil and criminal, is received as decisive. Common sense and common justice, pronounce this to be the true system. The jury trial system requires overhauling on all points to meet the requirements of progress.

Southern and Western Trade.

Some of the leading London journals, we see, are urging the establishment of steamship lines with the Southern ports of the United States, especially with New Orleans and Charleston,—in order not only to secure a larger proportion of the cotton trade, but also to extend facilities to the Western agriculturists if they wish, to send their grain to Europe, through its most natural and direct channel, the Mississippi River. This is certainly very kind, on the part of our foreign relations,—and yet it must be confessed, they discuss the matter, like people who "mean business."

New Punishment Proposed.

In view of a recent tragedy in Illinois, in which a husband shot the destroyer of his wife's purity and his domestic happiness, the Chicago newspapers are discussing the propriety of a new punishment for violators of the seventh commandment. One advises hanging, and another suggests an operation "performed by a skillful surgeon."

Murders in New York.

The New York police say that in the last fifteen years, one hundred and fifty-nine murders have been committed in that city, the perpetrators of which have never been caught.

Hard on Carpet-Baggers.

At a Radical political meeting recently held in Mobile, a negro addressed the crowd as follows:
"I see a radical, I see; I want to see a shore end, old time, away-back radical citizen elected to his yer office of Mayor! I tell you, cuffed folks, mine what yo' don't; don't you 'lect nary a carpet-sacktother'—vigorous twitches at the colored orator's coat-tail at this juncture caused a slight interruption, but looking behind him at the white-managers of the pow-wow with a glance of virtuous indignation, he continued—
"I see go! I see go! you's at your old tricks, tryin' to get into office by swingin' onto a nigger's coat-tail; but it won't do; we know yer; we's bin knowin' yer to our cos' for a long time; so I say 'lect some home-made radikie—de genivine thing—not a—"
That nig's head 's level.

The Sort of Immigrants.

From many notices of land sales in its Virginia exchanges, the *Diece Farmer* is of opinion that a much larger and the better class of emigrants are coming into Virginia than into any other Southern State. It has noticed recently the sale of several fine estates in Virginia to men from New York. This class of emigrants is far preferable to any number of small foreign emigrants, who bring no money and but little knowledge with them, and who naturally gravitate towards the cities and towns.

The Franking Privilege.

Mr. Farnsworth, Chairman of the Post-Office Committee, has reported a bill to restrict and regulate the franking privilege, as follows:
Be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any officer of the Government, member of Congress, or other person entitled to the franking privilege, to exercise said privilege otherwise than by his written autograph signature upon the matter franked, and all letters or other mail matter not thus franked by the written signature of a person entitled by law to exercise such privilege, shall be charged with the rates of postage which are now or may be established by law.

Passed without a division.

Arkansas.

The following is among the latest items from Arkansas:
The pressure brought to bear on Price, Speaker of the House, editor of the *Republican* and public printer, by a threat to take from him the public printing, has forced him to drop all conservatism and take an extreme radical stand. His paper to-day says martial law may now be regarded as the fixed and settled policy of the Republican party in Arkansas, and any further opposition on our part, or on the part of those in the Republican ranks who have opposed it, would justify be considered factious and disorganizing. It also says that in carrying out a plan for building the Radical party in Arkansas, we will make Arkansas Republican or a waste and howling wilderness.

The bill authorizing the Governor to fill vacancies in office will undoubtedly pass.

Virginia.

The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, says: There is a growing sentiment among Congressmen in favor of the proposition of universal amnesty and suffrage in Virginia, as urged by conservatives now here from that State, and the conservative delegation has made friends in both branches of Congress among those who at first were opposed to the objects advocated by the delegation.

North Carolina.

On the 20th the negro U. S. troops stationed in Goldsboro, N. C., were paid off. Result. They traversed the streets in squads of from three to a dozen, cursing and using the most profane language they could think of, while their yells rendered the night hideous, and insulting and abusing white people indiscriminately. This is the way to maintain peace—that peace which surpasseth the understanding of all peaceable citizens.

The City of Charleston.

The New York *Herald*, in a leading article, says that Charleston is one of the commercial centres which are rising to be only second to Gotham itself in exterior and interior trade, and when Charleston learns "that she is as near, if not nearer the Great West than New York, she will commence a rapid march to commercial greatness."

The Poor Farmer.

His bones roost in trees during the storms of winter, and he complains that they lay no eggs; his cows shiver by the side of the fence, and he complains that the children eat too much butter; he goes to the grocery with a jug in one end of the sack and a stone in the other, and he wipes his nose with his coat sleeve. So says the *Ohio Farmer*.

Big Stealing.

The Nashville *Press and Times*—good enough authority with us on all such matters—says since the adoption of the law appointing railroad receivers "the debts on the roads over which they were placed have increased over \$2,000,000."

The Finance Committee.

The Senate Finance Committee have reported a bill legalizing coin contracts, and reserving one hundred and forty millions annually, from the customs, for the payment of interest and the reduction of the principal of the public debt, authorizing an exchange of lawful money for new ten-forties, five per cent. gold bonds to be issued for the purpose, also for the issue of government demand notes, not exceeding the coin in the Treasury, to be issued for the purchase in New York, when in the market, of six per cent securities, but the amount to be expended for this purpose is not to exceed the amount of legal tenders surrendered for new bonds.—The bill also authorizes National Banks to issue gold notes to the extent of sixty-five per cent on the amount of the bonds which they may deposit as security, regardless of the present restrictions of the total circulation to three hundred millions.

Wheat Freezing Out.

That excellent agricultural paper, the *Diece Farmer*, has the following timely advice:

Up to the present writing, there has been, this winter, no spell of weather to make the farmer complain of wheat freezing out. It is not to be expected, however, that there will be no such spell. The late fine open weather, now going off with cold rains, is almost sure to be followed, during the last of this month and the first of next by one or more cold snaps that will spew up the ground, and throw out much of the wheat that has been badly put in. In the absence of any preventive, the next best thing is a cure. We therefore recommend each farmer to provide himself with a good, heavy roller, and when the freeze comes, go at once over his wheat fields with the roller, pressing the ground closely and almost entirely replacing the wheat. The prescription is simple, and is certainly worth trying.

Farm Managers.

Mr. Clift, a New York farmer, in a recent address, made these correct remarks:

One defect in our farming was lack of capital. More money should be invested in labor. Farm managers were also needed, and one good result from the agricultural colleges springing up would be in providing a class of farm managers. There was a great many wealthy men, men who were engaged in commerce or manufactures, who would be glad to invest their surplus capital in lands if they could employ good managers, so that the young men who had been educated at these colleges, if poor, would find remunerative employment from this source, and thus benefit result to both parties.

The Kuklux Oath.

The National Union, Greenville, of last week, says:

We learn that at the Criminal Court at Blountville last week, Judge Howard proposed the Kuklux oath to the attorneys there, which they refused to take, and, as a consequence, were denied the privilege of practicing at the bar of his Court. They endeavored to get the matter in a shape to appeal to the Supreme Court but failed. We have not learned what they intend doing in the premises.

California.

A newspaper correspondent says there is no country on the face of the earth where a poor man may become rich so soon, or a rich man increase his gains so immensely, as in the fast, liberal, broad, big-hearted State of California. The papers of that State, however, warn poor men to stay away from there because there is no employment for them at trades or other occupations. Even farm laboring is not to be had by new comers.

Good Hams.

After hams have been smoked, take them down and thoroughly rub the flesh part with molasses, then immediately apply ground or powdered pepper, by sprinkling on as much as will stick to the molasses, when they must be hung up again to dry. Hams treated in this manner will keep perfectly sweet for two or three years. This must be done before the fly deposits its egg, for after that is done nothing will stop its ravages.

The Missouri Senator.

Somebody says of the new Senator elect from Missouri:

Carl Schurz can become a dangerous Senator if he chooses. He succeeds Senator Henderson. In politics he is a Red Republican, and intellectually is the equal, if not the superior, of any Senator of either party. His influence with the German element of the great West is immense.

Suicides.

In 1868 forty-eight Germans, twenty-four Americans and ten Irishmen killed themselves in New York. Thirteen other suicides occurred in the city, divided among English, Scotch, French, Bohemians, Norwegians and Cubans. Of all the above cases of self-destruction twenty-three were of persons under fifteen years of age.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions have been adopted in the State Senate:

That the General Assembly will not receive any more propositions looking to the repeal of the franchise law at this session.

Instructions to the Senators in Congress to take such steps as to secure the loyal citizens protection.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Unusual Proceedings—Houk to be Impeached.

The following extraordinary proceedings occurred in the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature on the 20th.

Mr. Agee presented a petition from citizens of the 17th Judicial Circuit, representing that they are favorable to the execution of the laws of the State, holding that the welfare of the State requires a sober and upright Judiciary, charging that L. C. Houk, the Judge of that Circuit, is an habitual drunkard, and consequently unfit for the position, and calling for his removal, either by impeachment or joint resolution. Judge Houk is also charged in the petition with being an infidel and lewd in his habits.

Mr. Cordell desired to present a memorial from the accused before the reading of the resolution which accompanied the petition.

After considerable discussion as to the proper course to pursue, the resolution was read as follows:

Whereas, A petition has been presented to this body signed by thirty-three citizens of the county of Campbell, including the entire Grand Jury of said Court, empanelled at the Circuit Court of said county at its last term, charging L. C. Houk, the presiding Judge of said county, and assigned to hold the Courts of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, with habitual drunkenness and drunkenness during the setting of his Court, and with misconduct since he has been acting as a Judge, unfitting him for that station; and

Whereas, The misconduct alleged in said petition, if true, is of such a grave nature, when brought against a judicial officer of the State, that it justifies and demands an investigation by the House to the end that if this body is satisfied of the charges it may determine whether it will bring articles of impeachment against Judge Houk; therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That said petition be referred to a special committee, to be composed of seven members of this House, which committee shall investigate the alleged misconduct of Judge L. C. Houk, and shall be allowed to elect its own chairman, and, at its discretion, may appoint a sub-committee to proceed to the 17th Judicial Circuit and inquire into the matters alleged in said petition.

Be it further Resolved, That said committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, and, if satisfied of the alleged misconduct, to report articles of impeachment or such action as the preliminary proof taken by said committee shall seem to warrant.

Houk offered a memorial denying all the charges, and alleging that the entire movement against him was dictated by political considerations, and motives of personal animosity. After some debate, the matter went over under the rule till the following day.

The following joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Poston:

Whereas, The Memphis *Avantgarde*, a newspaper published in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, in its issue of the 17th instant, threatens general armed resistance to the State if the militia is called out to enforce the law and protect the people and preserve the peace of that country, in which the law has long been despised and murders and outrages continually committed, and says, "Tennessee will not submit like Arkansas;" that it has hard work to hold off itself and its friends, and intimates a design of going over and clearing out the militia on the other side of the river; and

Whereas, It is the opinion of the House that the Constitution and the sedition act of 1865 have been wilfully and maliciously violated by the editor of said paper, and believing that the honor, integrity and safety of the State demand that such law-breakers should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and it being the duty of the Governor to see that the laws be faithfully enforced—Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That Governor Brownlow be requested immediately to take such steps as will enforce the law in this case of its violation, and bring the offender or offenders before the proper tribunals, that the laws may be fully vindicated and respected, even by law-breakers.

The resolution was laid over under the rule.

Corn Crop of Tennessee.

The corn crop of Tennessee for 1869 is stated by the Department of Agriculture at fifty-four million seven hundred and seventy-two thousand bushels—worth at 60 cents a bushel the handsome sum of thirty-two million eight hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred dollars.

Ku Kluxers.

The *Paris Intelligence* says it is informed that some bogus and genuine Ku Klux had a meeting a few nights ago, in the southern part of the county, and exchanged several shots.

Body-snatching is going on in Washington, and queerly enough, one Burke is the leader. The negroes are afraid to be out after dark, lest the doctors catch them and make them up into medicines, as they believe.

A cotemporary, learning that a projected newspaper was to be printed on machines capable of printing 90,000 copies an hour, suggests that one "to produce subscribers at a similar rate would be a valuable invention."

Menard, the colored Congressman elect from Louisiana, has not got his seat in Congress, but has got a large photograph in Harpers Weekly.

LATER FROM ARKANSAS.

Infamous Doings of Gov. Clayton's Banditti.

(From the Memphis *Avantgarde*, January 19.)
We have read and written so many sickening tales from Arkansas of late that the very name has become a synonym for an earthly hell, and we are assured by truthful citizens that the reports concerning outrages and oppression in Arkansas as published in this journal have not been exaggerated in the aggregate, but have fallen far short of the whole story. Gladly would we hear that it was all a mistake, that the people of our sister State were engaged in the peaceful pursuits, protected, under the laws, in life and property and secure from lawlessness, rapine and lust, but no such pleasing picture can be truthfully drawn.

In Crittenden county, Arkansas, not many miles from Memphis, lives a loyal man named Tate Calloway. He is loyal in a truly partisan sense, and at the last election voted the Radical ticket.—Last Friday, the 15th inst., two negro militiamen and a fifteen year old negro boy went to the house of this Calloway and at once arrested him. After placing the boy over him as a guard, they seized his wife and her sister and violated their persons in the house before his eyes. There was in the house at the time, a small boy named Jim McGehee, but he was intimidated into silence by the pistols and threats of the negroes. Having satisfied their beastly lusts, they stripped and dressed themselves in Mr. Calloway's clothes.

They then asked Mrs. Calloway for a hymn book. She told them that they could take what they pleased but she would give them nothing. They replied with brutal jeers and oaths that they intended to sing a hymn over her dead body, and were about to perpetrate further violence when some white militia came along and released Mr. Calloway, at the same time giving him a gun and telling him to avenge himself upon the destroyers of his wife's purity. But to the disgrace of mankind, and Calloway in particular, he stood tamely by and made no effort to slay the brutes, who grinned at him, wearing his own clothes.

The white militia then arrested the negroes and took them off toward Marion. Calloway is condemned and denounced by all his neighbors for not seizing the weapons of the negro boy guarding him in the first place, and preventing the awful crimes committed on his household. He is a radical of the extreme type, it is said, but we cannot find in that fact palliation for the deeds of the ravishers, or entertain any less sympathy and grief over their ruined peace and happiness.

Four other rapes have been committed upon white women near Marion within a few days. Full particulars have not reached us, but we have convincing assurances from persons who know, that these outrages have been committed, and that the fiendish perpetrators go at large unpunished, and are still deprecating unrestrained upon the terror-stricken people. One hundred and fifty of the cavalry under command of General Upham have gone to Mississippi county on a plundering expedition, but the infantry highwaymen remain to further harass and distress the people of Crittenden county.

(From the Memphis *Appel*, January 19.)
By arrivals from the neighborhood of Marion yesterday we learn scanty, and meagre particulars of the late lawless, murderous and infamous proceedings of the mob called militia in and around the unfortunate little town.

Our readers have been apprised of the arrest and holding in jail of five citizens charged with various crimes by the militia, and also of their promises to give these prisoners a fair trial. We have to announce now that all these pledges and promises, made to lull into a fancied security the prisoners and their friends, have been broken—basely, faithlessly and ruthlessly broken, and on Saturday three of these unfortunates were taken from the jail, carried to Freche's Bayou and shot to death.

Previous to executing them the fiends tied their arms behind their backs, and throwing the rope over the limb of a tree repeatedly raised and lowered them, causing unspeakable agony, but failing to elicit one word of self-condemnation from them—the object of the torture. The names of two of the unfortunates were Harney (said to be a nephew of General Harney) and Skipp; the third we could not learn.

Our informants state that no women are allowed to leave the country. A lady whose husband is in this city sick, obtained permission to come and see him, but had to give her word and honor to return by a fixed time. This fact, in view of the late proceedings of the militia, is extremely suggestive, and ought to rouse the men throughout the country to instant action.

After shooting three men a portion of the militia went on to Osceola. We will have to day a full account of other doings of theirs, of which we have now but vague rumors, and consequently do not give them.

A witty Michigan justice, having a warrant of commitment against a colored man named Thompson, indorsed it "The People vs. A Big Black Nigger."

There is a big steer in Ray county, Miss., 11 feet 4 inches long, 12 feet around the chest, 21 hands high, 5 years old, and weighs 3,800 pounds.

There are 75,000 children in the great State of Pennsylvania destitute of school facilities—so says the Governor in his recent message.

General Beauregard's Memphis property has been restored. His private papers in the War Department will soon be restored.

THE MILITIA LAW.

The Civil Law to be Suspended—A Dictator in Tennessee.

The following is the law of September 10, 1868, as amended by the act of January 16, 1869:

An act to enforce the laws of the State.

WHEREAS, There exists in this State lawless bands of desperadoes, who are setting at defiance civil law, and, by threats of violence, are forcing many of our citizens to leave their homes; and

Whereas, In certain localities it is entirely impossible for civil officers of the State to enforce the laws thereof; in order that the supremacy of the law may be maintained, and that peace and order may prevail; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to organize, equip and call into active service, at his discretion, a volunteer force, to be known as the "Tennessee State Guards," to be composed of one or more regiments from each Congressional district of the State: Provided, always, that said "Tennessee State Guards" shall be composed of loyal men, who shall take and subscribe an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Tennessee.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the State Guards organized under the provisions of this act shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the revised rules and regulations of the army of the United States.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Comptroller of the State shall issue his warrant upon the Treasury, payable to the order of the Governor, for any amount in the opinion of the Governor actually necessary for the organization, equipment, transportation, support and payment of said "State Guards," not to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars at any one time; and the same shall be paid out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; the amount so drawn from the Treasury to be replaced as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That whenever the laws cannot be enforced, and the good citizens of that county or counties cannot be protected in their just rights on account of rebellion, or insurrection, or the opposition of the people to the enforcement of law and order, the Governor be, and he is hereby, empowered to declare martial law in any county or counties of the State, for the protection and safety of the citizens thereof; and furthermore, as it is right and proper that good, peaceable and law-abiding citizens of the State should not be held responsible or suffer loss for the violent acts of such turbulent communities, it shall be the duty of the Governor to assess and collect a sufficient amount for the full payment of said "State Guards," so employed, out of said county or counties so declared under martial law, as provided for in sections 3 and 4 of an act passed February 1, 1868, chapter 33, entitled "An act to amend an act for the protection of Sheriffs," etc.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the laws, and parts of laws, in conflict with this act are repealed; and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The following are the sections of the act of February 1, 1868, referred to in the above act:

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That said County Guards shall furnish their own arms and supplies, and shall be allowed two dollars per day for each man, and one dollar per day for each horse the Sheriff may deem it necessary to use—to be paid out of the County Treasury, upon the demand of the Sheriff, accompanied by his certified report to the Clerk of the County Court, setting forth the number of Guards and horses, and number of days served.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That, in case any County Court shall fail, or refuse, at its first quarterly session after the organization of the County Guards provided for in this Act, and the Act this is intended to amend, to make a sufficient appropriation for the payment of said Guards, the Sheriff shall notify the Governor of such failure, or refusal and shall present to the Governor a copy of his report; whereupon, it shall be the duty of the Governor to send an Assessor, of his own appointing, who shall levy and collect the necessary amount to pay said Guards, and to continue them three months longer, from the tax-payers of the county; and said Assessor shall be allowed six dollars per day for his services, in assessing and collecting said taxes—to be estimated by the Governor. In advance, and collected with the taxes levied for the payment of said Guards; Provided, that if any balance remain in the hands of said Assessor, he shall pay the same over to the County Trustee, and take a receipt therefor; and, Provided, That said taxes shall be levied upon real estate alone; and the process of collection herein provided may be repeated as often as may be necessary.

A gentleman travelling on a steamer, one day at dinner was making way with a large pudding close by, when he was told by a servant that it was desert. "It matters not to me," said he, "I would eat it if it were a wilderness."

"The dearest spot on earth is home," the song being believed. Mr. Peggett says it's true—costs him twice as much as any other spot—ruins, in fact, a \$100 spot each month.

"Remember who you are talking to, sir," said an indignant parent to a fractious boy; "I am your father, sir!" "Well, who's to blame for that?" said young impertinence; "I ain't me!"

The New York *Times* says if impeachment had been successful, Gen. Grant would not have been nominated.